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WASHINGTON, I. C. NOVEMBER 2, 1896.



The Times has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much greater than any other paper, morning or evening, published in Washtagton. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor

## EONA FIDE CIRCULATION.

The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended October 30, 1899, was as follows: Saturday, October 24 .... 24,050

Sunday, October 25 ... Monday, October 26. Tuesday, October 27 Wednesday, October 28 38,316 37,870 Thursday, October 29 ... 37,580 37,540 Friday, October 30.

Total copies printed....... 252,968 Less damaged copies, copies left over, unsold, in office, and copies returned, unsold. from news stands and ranch offices..... ... 27,896

I solemaly swear that the above lation of the week ended October 30, for the week ended October 30, 1896, and that every copy was de-livered or mailed for a valuable consideration

WILLIAM T. OLIVER, Superintendent of Circulation. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1896. Scal.) EDWIN S. CLARKSON, Notary Public.

### VAMPIRES MAY BE TAMED. One of the Species Confined in a Cage for Four Years.

Through of carrious folks are daily crowding around the show windows of a tailor shop in Pulton, near Smith street to watch a genuine blood sacking vampire which is exhibited there. It is confined in a little wire grated cage, not more than two leed in height, and even less in length and breadth. There it hangs from the tep bars day after day, apparently liteless, except for the slightest movement of the chest. Now and then it moves its head and sps from a little jar of water placed in a corner of the eage. A significant the curpos that the beast has been banging in the enge for the last four

be appearance of the variable does not hear out the terrible stores told of its kind. It looks percentle and harmless emonth that sill it is chiraced that many ham in lives are taken ever ever in South America by these overgrown bets. They are supposed to live almost, and td-od, including that of

tax they fride in th the recessed the page. At right, it ever, they go out for prey. They fly alu-nebelessy, and when they see a small. mat a sleep slowly such out its blood. They generally fasten then serves to one of the

main arreness and fall without braving even us much its a mark, much less a wound. The specimen on exhibition, havever, has been famed. A. W. Haines, the present has been famed. A. W. Hames, the present owner, got it from a traveling showman four years ago. It was part of his little metalgerie, which he exhibited in the South and Central American States. The show-man was straighed in Mexics, but suc-ceeded in bringing some of his minimals, in-cluding the varagine, to the East, where he placed it in the care of Mr. Hames. Each no onling be feeds it with three baranas Each forming the feeds of with the estations, which constitute its only food. During the entire time of its captivity it has never tasted a drop of blood. But it seems to thrive, despite this charge to vegetariantism. In the day it generally sleeps, which is in the day a relevant sleep, which explain its lifetes appearance in the cage. Still, it has no averson to light. In fact, it rather seems to enjoy it, for when the first ray of the sun touches its cage it wriggles its body and stretches its wings In teen appreciation of the genial warmth it drops back into its usual

es on the time, head dewnward, In appearance it books like a bird, but it is an animal, the female bearing live off-apring. The forward and rear limbs are connected with a fine skin, forming the wings, which measure from tip to tip fully

The head of the numbed is finely shaped and looks much like that of a greyhound or wolf. Its cars are sharp and pointed, one of them being slightly muthated. The wings are black in color, the belly is sent brown, while the tack is much lighter. Lursing aboost into white. The eyes are corning alrest into white. The eyes are small and have an intelligent expression. The tongue is long and sharp and feels as if it were covered with tany warts. It has six small teeth in the lower jaw and a full row of them in the upper. The little beast is not as all to. little beast is not at all vicious, but rather playful, and seems to know its master well

# WATCHED THE WHOLE AFFAIR.

Tramp Dog, Small Boy, His Pet and the Catcher's Wagon Involved.

One bright morning last week a pretty httle, white and brown, early-haired dog sat on the walk before an apartment house on Bowen avenue. He was quielly enjoying the sanshine, and by the selemn blaking of his cyes and the general abstraction of his minuter you could see that he was thanking very seriously upon som

subject in dog ethics of economics.

Above him at a third story window stood

by of five or six, looking out on the beautiful day with wide open time eyes, and eating a bunch of grapes.

Suddenly up the street rattled a great blue wagon. It stopped before the window and the next instant the pretty lattle white and brown dog was daughing in the air. Then he disappeared into the blue wagon which started on at full speed. The face at the window was gone and the next instan theheavy door of the appriment swing open and the child rushed, shouting "Step, stop!" down the steps. The lane wagon was far away when he

reached the curb. Stooping to pick up a pebble and in his baby rage he hurled it with all he little might after the vanish-

As the pebble fell to earth he sat down on the curb and walled; and a great black tramp dog whose scraggy coat was too that to cover his poor old body, a thoroughly disreputable looking creature, got up from the grass just across the street, where he had watched the whole affair, walked acros and sniffed at the little fellow sympatheti-

## A Practical or a Skyrocket Government?

We are approaching the close of a memorable campaign, one which will be important in determining the history of this nation. Whether you agree with us or not you must admit that the money question has stirred the people of this country as they have seldom been stirred in times of peace; you must admit that foreign nations, as they watch this struggle, feel a deeper interest in our campaign than they have felt in recent t mes; you must admit that the decision of the people on next Tuesday will have a large influence for weal or woe upon the welfare of our people, and it behooves you in casting your ballots to cast them in such a way that you will have nothing to regret after the election is over. -Mr. Bryan at Oshkosh, Wis.

The above utterance is sensible and timely. The campaign has been of unusual importance, and the result of tomorrow's election will either make or unmake the country. On the right decision of voters rests the welfare of the nation, and an error of judgment will bring great disaster. The time for argument as to our financial policy has passed. The evidence is all in, and the moment for calm reflection as to its merits or demerits is here. Voters will be called on to choose either an era of plenty or four years of misrule, one of which events will follow the casting of tomorrow's ballots.

There is no middle ground between these two conditions. There can be no alternative for either of them. One or the other will influence our future for weal or for woe, and it is as certain as the roll of the ocean. The election of Mr. Bryan means a panic and universal bankruptcy. There is no escaping that calamity. On the other hand his defeat will open up the avenues of trade and assure the country of a return of prosperity. This assertion is not made in a spirit of prophesy, nor is it prompted by political prejudice. Those who have studied the business situation, or who are familiar with the history of financial upheavals, must agree that an election indorsement of the principles of the Chicago platform will plunge the country into a whirlwind of trouble.

A sound money victory will result in an unprecedented business boom. Within the last few weeks more than ten millions of gold have been hoarded in anticipation of a premium. Most of it would immediately be released to seek investment, because it is earning no interest while locked up in bank vaults. There would also be a general advance in stocks, and our mills and factories would begin work on the millions of dollars' worth of contracts that will be made valid by the election of McKinley. The feeling of alarm and unrest which pervades business circles would be entirely eradicated, and all who are in position to take advantage of the general business buoyancy would join the effort to make things

The election of Mr. Bryan would have a contrary effect. It would be like informing a sick man of his approaching demise. A mad rush would be made for our treasury gold and stocks would fall through the bottom of the market. The end of this general disorder and disruption would be a tremendous commercial and industrial crash. There could be no immediate relief for this business chaos. The treasury would have no means of going to the assistance of the money market as it has in former panics, and there would be a universal suspension of trade throughout the country.

No one knows how long this lamentable state of affairs would exist, nor is there any way to estimate its fearful cost to the country. Hundreds of thousands of working people would be thrown out of employment and many of our most worthy business men would be entirely rained. It is plainly evident that a Bryan administration would be turbulent, disastrous and disappointing. None of the many silverite pledges could be redeemed, and there is strong probability that the silver craze would end in rioting and revolution. A confirmation of this statement can be found in the fact that our mints could not be opened to silver without the consent of Congress. There would be a determined opposition in that body to the passage of a free-coinage bill, and the fight might be kept up until another election. Without more money Government xpenses could not be met, and there would be no hope of securing it except through a bond sale or an increase of our tariff schedules.

The election situation can be summed up in a nutshell, If common-sense people outnumber those inclined to run after circus wagons McKinley will be our next President. There can be no doubt as to the correctness of this assertion, for he is the candidate of thinking people. A comparison of the methods of the two parties is all that is necessary for a verification of this statement. The silverite campaign has been one of howl, hurral and hellfire. Mr. Bryan has darted from one part of the country to another like an oratorical Chinese cracker. His speeches have been appeals to prejudice and passion, and his meetings have been boisterous, disorderly and sometimes disgraceful. On the contrary, the soundmoney campaign has been conducted on more creditable lines. Mr. McKinley has remained at his home to be visited by thoughtful people. His speeches have been remarkable expressions of patriotic oratory, and sound-money meetings generally have been xhibitions of intelligence and orderly conduct.

This being true, it may seem impossible to defeat the sound money party, but when all circumstances are considered even that seemingly improbable result might ensue. There are the solid South and a silver West with selfish interests to be promoted. Then there are the hoodlum voters with nothing to lose no matter which way the election goes, and whose lawless tendencies incline them to look upon Mr. Bryan as their special champion. And last, but not least, are the ignorant voters who cast their ballots by impulse much in the same way sheep are prompted to follow a leader even to their destruction. For examples of this class look to the crowds who allow themselves to be swindled by quacks or who are constantly looking for miracles. Many of this type are also folowers of half-crazed religious or political impostors, and they fall into spasms of frenzied delight when regaled with red-fire oratory. These are the elements which endanger tomorrow's election,

But let the result be what it may, the campaign should serve as an object lesson. Only those are really good citizens who contribute to practical results. The division of the public on the financial question has afforded an excellent opportunity for the study of human nature. It has demonstrated that people with level heads generally try to be honest in their political affiliations, while those with bisected brain wrinkles or those looking for something for nothing are usually on the side of disorganizing policies. The campaign has also shown who are the real promoters of prosperity. The sooner the public sits down on cranks, demagogues and professional agitators the quicker we shall all be happy. Progress is not the result of theory or crank agitation, nor has it ever found root in the oratorical outbursts of demagogues. It springs from the efforts of steady-going people, and is the outgrowth of industry and application to practical methods.

The honest workman whose wages and labor add their little toward promoting prosperity is worth more to the world than all the theorists living, and the humble tradesman, whose small business helps build up our commerce, is of more value to humanity than all the professional reformers. Nothing was ever gained by watching for meteors, nor can civilization be advanced or good government sustained by following skyrocket schemes. Sound doctrine and safe principles can only come from experience. The campaign has given the country a chance to distinguish between practical and impractical politics, and tomorrow will decide whether or not we are capable of maintaining a practical form of

# City Brevities

Mr. Huggins, of No. 124 New Jersey

Mr. Frost of 214 Fourth street, is visiting in New York State. Mr. H. C. Bell, of No. 16 Fourth street northwest, has gone to Illinois.

A new flag was unfurled from the top of the flag pole at No. 5 station. Mr. Edmonds, of No. 616 A street north east, has gone to Indiana to vote. Track cleaners were at work along the

laltimore and Ohio road yesterday. Mr. Walter Rice has gone to his home

A gravel pit is in operation at the corne of Fourteenth and K streets southeast.

Nannie Warfield was arrested for as sault yesterday by Policeman Creagh. Several cases of diphtheria are reported n the central northwest part of the city. Maria Taylor was arrested vesterday by Policeman Newkirk for profane language

Andrew Milstead was arrested yesterday by Policeman Haynes for disorderly con-duct. Samuel Oppenhelmer was arrested by

Ponceman Creagn yesterday for crucky to The large lot between Thirteenth and fourteenth, G and I streets, has been filled in.

Ex-Attorney General Garland has re turned from a campaign tour through Arkansas,

The roof of the Metropolitan Railroad building beyond East Capitol street has been linished.

Mr. Richard Thomson, residing at the corner of Second and B streets northeast, s now in Virginia.

The electric light poles on Pennsylvania avenue southeast have received a new coat of dark green paint.

Messrs, Walter Bryan and H. L. Cool have gone to the upper waters of the Potomac on a fishing trip. Mr. John Schrot, a well-known East

Washington citizen, is seriously ill at his home, on G street southeast, Mr. R. B. Cross, formerly of this city, but

now living in Madison, Wis., is visiting friends on I street northeast. Mr. P. W. Wilson, of Erie, Pa., arrived in Washington yesterday to pursue his studies under an architect in this city.

The work of laying gas mains on B street outheast, between First street and New Jersey avenue, has been completed.

Dr. West, resident physician at Emerger Hospital, has gone to his home, in New York, State, to remain until after election. The three-musted schooner Father and Son, from Perryville, Md., is tied up at Williams' wharf, foot of Fourth street southeast.

The Lakeland Democratic Club will hold its final public meeting tonight at its headquarters, on D street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Harry Buell, a white boy, aged fifteen, was locked up at No. 5 station yesterday harged by Orffeer William E. Owen with fisorderly conduct.

Large congregations gathered at the Dumbarton M. E. Church yesterday more ing and evening and enjoyed excellent sermons by the paster, Rev. J. B. Stirt, D. D. Work on the new drives and walks brough the grounds of the Library Buildng has progressed rapidly of late; the last driveway will be laid before the week i

William Myers, while crossing Pennsylvania avenue, near Four-and-a half street, last night, was knocked down by a team coming from behind him. The driver of the team quickly made his escape.

Drs. Rautherberg and Correy and some riends, who had then visiting at the sum mer home, on Blackston Island, returned othe city last evening. The trip was made a the steam yacht Rex in excellent time.

Peter Fay, the colored man who received severe cut on the cheek and a badly ruised head, in a row which occurred n Cherry Hill last week, was able to go onis home, near Fort Myer, Va., yesterday Mr. Waiter Oakman ran into the earb

ing at the corner of First and G streets last right while riding his blevele. He ustellined several severe bruises about the read and face, while his wheel was badly damaged. The singing brighte, composed of Salvaion Army lassies attached to the bar

racks at Philadelphia, who have been at work in this city for a week or ten days, will leave for their home this alternoon r temorrow. The easher at one of the uptown hotels

took the Bryan end of a 3 to 1 bet on McKinley last evening. The Onio man was backed by a Baltimorean for \$100, and he said he had four more \$100 bills he wanted to invest at the same odds.

Louis Kropsom, ten years old, fell while playing about a pile of lumber at One hair and G streets southwest yesterday, and broke his leg. He was taken to Providence Hospital in the Fourth precinct patrol wagon, where the fracture was set.

A Seventh street manufacturer has in his show window a blanket ballot, such as will be voted tomorrow in the election. It is said to be the largest in the field, having ten rickets and making a sheet o paper containing nearly 860 square inches Capt. James L. Ewin, Mr. Josse Suter and Capt. James L. Ewin, Mr. Jesse Sater and the other members of the executive com-mittee of the Anti-Salcen League are actively engaged in arranging for the con-vention of the National Anti-Salcen League, which will meet here December 8 to 10.

inclusive. Max Marshall, of 332 Indiana avenue, has been putting up a preparation histyles "bitters." but which on analysis tyles "bitters," but which on analysis proved to contain alcohol. He was ar rested last night by Detective Harrigan but was released on furnishing tends for

his appearance at court. A wheelman named Westley Thomas wa everely shaken up last night on Twenty third street near H northwest by his wheel collapsing. He was thrown heavily to the cobhiestones with which that thor-oughfare is paved and received a slight scalp wound and a sprained wrist.

Rev. C. Alvin Smith, of Peck Memorial Chapel preached to large congregations all day yesterday. The growing prosperity of the charge has made advisable its se erance from Mount Vernon M. E. Church South advisable, so think the paster and many of the members of the congregation. Policeman Smith, of the Seventh pre-Folceman Smith, of the Seventh pre-cinct, interrupted a quiet little Sunday game of craps last night in Georgetown, and arrested two of the participants. Henry Warren and Peter Palmer. Friends of the two men followed them to the station and deposited \$10 collateral in each case for their appearance at couri this morning.

Thieves entered Moore & Priolean's sation at 1216 Pennsylvania avenue some time Saturday night and made off with a quantity of cigars, whisky and a small sum of money. Entrance was effected through D street by breaking in the side door. The fothery was reported to Po-liceman Goss, who will make an inves-

ELECTION NIGHT NEWS

Will be displayed by stereopticon in front of THE TIMES Building on Tuesday night. Returns

will be furnished by The United Associated Presses. The New Fingland Press Associ-

The Southern Associated Press The Western Union Bulletin service, By Long Distance Telephone

from the hig cities, And THE TIMES' splendid special telegraphic service. Special artists will cartoon the

returns. Room for everybody-Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street.

Continued from First Page.

the wards of the nation and city in thes Last year's report shows that there were treated in the asylum 747 patients, Of these 208 were from the District of Columbia, 134 from Maryland, and 171 from Virginia, or over 500 from this immediate vicinity. The deaths at the hospital Were very few, and generally speaking there ar no deaths from malariai fever uncompl cated with other diseases. These case are not classified in the report with refer ence to malarial disease. There is, however, another way of getting at the prevalence of the malaria.

Supt. Stoutenburgh said that the requi tion for quinine amounted to from thirty to tion for quinine amounted to from thirty to forty ounces per month, which was largely consumed in the malarial or autumn months. Here are nearly 800 patients, most of whom do not go to the hospital with malarial affections, but who, from their necessities, are obliged to live, if they want to be cured of any disease, in an atmosphere in which ten to one, they will contract an additional disease.

A REASONABLE EXPLANATION. Supt. Stoutenburgh offered a very reonable explanation of the increase in the lisease this year and possibly of the un usual degree of the fever referred to by Dr Shute, attending physician at the jall. Mr Stoutenburgh said that the condition of the sewers was the cause, in his opinion, Not that the sewers are badly constructed, or that attention was not given to them by the city authorities, but because it had been a dry summer. In rainy seasons the sewer ere flushed out naturally and their cor sequent cleanly condition reduces the chances for contracting this fever. This year the dry season has, therefore, been against the patients, and of all the

residents of the southeastern district. This opinion of Mr. Stoutenburgh was referred o Dr. Shute and he fully coincided with its

onclusions.
It would also be a fair inference that heavy autumn rams would go far to purify ing the flats themselves, although only for ne season. Any unusual water force in the one season. Any unusual water force in the Eastern Branch would carry off the un-told tons of dangerous disease-breeding drift, which in normal tides is but little affected. It goes and comes back, but most of it is midedded in the ooze of the

ALL QUININE EATERS.

There is no need of actual statistics for this asylum. All of the inmates are evidently quinine eaters, for certainly the thirty or forty ounces per month are not sped as a matter of sentiment and tradi-

It may be said that the inmates of the sylum are not all from the immediate viinity of the institution or within the ver beit. This is true, for they say there hat patients already inoculated are brought rom Georgetown and other sections within he city limits. The fact remains that patients who have a particular disease . milarial, are transferred often frem a dirict safe from malaria to a hospital where the safe from majoria to a neglicial where hey will be pretty sure to get another dis-case as a diploma from the government for ettending its school of needicine. It is not unlikely that the reports of all hese institutions for 1896-97 will be a

record breaker. This season, according to the present conditions, there has been more than the usual opportunity of inhaling the governmental malaria. It is about this time of the year that the rolls of the hospials, jails and asylums are largest. AN OBJECT LESSON.

Only last year there was an object esson which bears on the subject of the ecution of hospitals. There was an agiation about the purchase of a place for a ospital for contagious diseases. The ladies who were actively interested in the scheme, and also the members of Congress, took into consideration not ofly the expense of such an institution, but had great regard to the lo-cality with reference to its health. This common sense view of the selection of a common sense view of the selection of a place for a hospital or jail or asylum seems to have been entirely innored when the fathers were building the Washington jail and its hospitals and workhouses.

It is perhaps true that land in that neighborhood was as cheap then as the consideration for the comfort of the fature intuities of the places are to remain where they are indefinitely it would emain where they are indefinitely it would of take much mathematics to show that everal tons of quimne would have paid ong ago for sites for hospitals and fails which are not every autumn in the grip the malarial microbe. Certainly wing in those two items would have paid

# ADMINISTRATION A SUCCESS.

Comptroller Hancock of New Jersey Congratulates Gov. Griggs.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1 .- State Comptroller Hancock sent the following dispatch to Gov. Griece vesterday: "The fiscal year closes today with a

ash balance of \$959,628.98, practically all obligations paid to date, an increase over ast year's balance of \$66,000. "During the year there has been expended over \$300,000 on improvements to State insulutions, the showing on which I de-sire to congratulate you."

Subject for College Debate. Boston, Nov. 1 .- The Harvard commiton arrangement for the Princeton larvard delacte has finally decided to a

"Resolved. That assuming the adoption of an adequate Constitution amendments be United States should institute a system of responsible Cabinet government.

Charged With Theft. beterives Horne and Weedon, of po-lice headquarters, yesterday a rested James Scott, colored, for the larceny of a sad-dle and bridle from Hezekinh Smith, of berwin, Md. Mr. Smith purchased the saddle and bridle in town and sent them to the B. & O. dejot. Smith secured the articles at the station, and attempted to

## FORECASTS. (After "Picture Writing" in Hiawatha.

(After Treture Writing in Hawatha, Should you ask me whence this betting, Whence these odds on Hill McKinley, On the camiliate from Canton, On the champion of sound money— He who fain would wrest the country From the hands of desecrators— I would answer, I would tell you That the people now see clearly On the wall the fatat writing. on the wall the fatal writing.
See the message full of meaning,
See that William Jennings Bryan,
Strong of law and load of larynx,
He the chieftain from Nebraska,
He the spouter of nice pieces,
He the parrot, the jibwago,
Mitche Manito, the mighty,
isn't in it with McKinley.
Very crafty, yery canning isn't in it with McKiniey.
Very crafty, very cunning
Were his speeches, and he learned them
From the forests and the prairies,
From the great lakes of the Northland,
From the land of the Dakotas,
From the mines of Colorado,
From the men who trade in silver,
selling to the Great White Father
For a dellar, only fiftyThree cents worth of shining metal.
Thus the miners, the Svengalis,
Trilbyized our William Jennings,
Hyportized was he by gazing
Constantly upon argentum.
Till he sang the subtle praises,
Sang within the towns and cities
Of the benefits of silver.

Of the tenefits of silver.

But upon the eve of hattle Clearer is the people's vision, And the voters see not darkly. And free silver will most likely lie forever snowed way under. That is why the odds are offered on the candidate from Canton, And the Popocratic temple Surely is, they feel, about to Get the chopper where the chicken Got it; and upon the morrow Will the filmsy, tottering structure Tumble in the golden cyclone, will be swept from off the footstool, And become upon the briny, Stygian waters of Salt River Oozing, putiffying driftwood, Floating on its final passage To the sombre shores of Lette. To the sombre shores of Lethe, Where all busted booms weigh a In the harbor of obtivion.

Special Conditions That Exist in Many States.

WHAT FUSION HAS DONE

Democrats Have a Straight Ticket in Only Fifteen States Have Fused With Sliver Republicans and Populists in Twenty-nine States-Offices to Be Filled.

The election of November 3 is more or ess complicated in more than half the States in the Union owing to fusions brought about by the peculiar issues of the campaign. There is little of this compitcation, however, so far as the Repub ican electoral tickets are concerned. In only one State, Texas, is there a fusion on the electoral ticket between the Repub Beans and other elements. The fusion in Texas is with the middle-of-the-road Populists and the sound money Democrats In the other forty-four States the Republicans have a straight electoral ticket. The Democrats have a straight electora

ticket in only lifteen States. In twentynine States they have effected fusion with the Populists and silver Republicans. IL Georgia the Democrats will rave to go it In some cases the Populists and silver

Republicans indersed the Democratic electoral ticket, but in others concessions of electors were made to them for their support of Bryan and Sewali. In two States Oregon and South Dakota, the Democrats inforsed the Populist electoral ticket. DIVISION OF ELECTORS.

The following table shows the States with a straight Democratic electoral ticket, and those in which a division of electors the been made. The figures for North Carolina are those embraced in the proposition of the Populists to the Democrats.

ı	Alabama11	11	0.9	
	Arkansas 8	5	3	18
	California 9	- 5	4	0.0
	Colorado 4	2	1	
	Connecticut 6	- 5	1	14
	Delaware 3	3	44	56
	Florida 4	4		
	Georgia	13	**	
	Idaho 3	3	184	
	Illinois	20	4	
	Indiana	10	5	2.
	lowa	10	3	
	Katsas	10	4.6	0.0
	Kentucky 13	11	2	0.0
	Louisanna 8	4	40	
	Maine 6	6	100	3.5
	Maryland 8	8	4.4	
	Massachusetts	14	1	
	Michigan11	10	3	
	Minnesota	4	4	
	Mississippi 9	9		1/4
	Missouri	13	4	
	Montana 3	2	1	٠.
	Nebraska 8	4	4	
	Nevada 3	3		
	New Hampshire k	4	100	
	New Jersey	10	- 12	
	New York	36		
	Rhode Island 4	4	100	٠.
	North Dakota 3	3	**	
	Otno	18	5	- 33
	Oregon 4		4	- 119
	Pennsylvama	28	4	
	North Carolina 11	5	5-	-
	South Carolina 9	9		0.
	South Dakota 4		4	100
	Tennessee	12		
	Texas	15	715	
	Utah 3	1	1	
	Vermont 4	4		
	Virginia	10	2	
	Washington 4	2	2	
	West Virginia 6	4	2	
	Wisconsin12	9	3	
	Wyoming 3	2	1	
		-	-	6
	Totals	363	74	

Offices to Be Filled in States. The following are the officers to be voted for November 3: 0

Alabama-Eleven Presidential electors, tine Congressmenn. Arkaneas Eight Presidential electors,

six Congressmen, legislature, comments since responsible electors even Congressmen, lieutenant governor,

seven Congression, near-not geternot, legislature.

Colorado—Four Presidential electors, two Congression, governot, hen chantgove nor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superincendentof public instruction, attorney general, regents of state university, legisla-

Connectiont-Six presidential electors,

omp.relier.legislature. Delaware—Tittee presidential electors, ne congressman, governor, legislature. Florida Four presidential electors, two congressmen. Georgia—Thirieen presidential electors,

eleven congressmen.
Idaho Three presidential electors, one ongressman, governor, lientenant govern or, Judge supreme court, attorney general, of public instruction, auditor, secretary of state.

limois Twenty four presidential electors, twenty two congressmen, governor, heutenant governor, secretary of state,

hedicinant governor, severary of sain, analtor, treasurer, attorney general, university trustees, legislature.

Indiana Fifteen presidential electors, thirteen congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, recasurer, reporter supreme court, attorney gen eral, state statisticion, superintendent of

public instruction.

Towa-Thirteen Presidential electors, eleven congressmen, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, Judge of supreme coure, rattrond commissioners. Kansas-Ten presidential electors, eight Kaisas - fee presidential electors, tight congressing, governor, fleetlenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, fressurer, another, superintendent of public instruction, chief justice supreme court, legislature.

Kentçeky-Thirteen presidential electors. eleven congressmen Louisiana - Eight presidential electors.

Maine - Six presidential electors.

Maryland - Eight presidential electors.

ix congressmen.

Massachusetts - Fifteen Presidential eiec tors, thirteen Congressmen, governor, Fen-tenant governor, secretary of state, treas-urer, auditor, attorney general-Michigan—Fourteen Presidential electors tweive Congressmen, governor, lieutenam governor, secretary of state, treasurer, audi-

tor, land commissioner, attorney general, superintendent of schools, members board of education. Minnesota Nine Presidential electors, seven Congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary or state, treasurer, attorney general-

torney general
Mississippi—Nine Presidential electors,
seven Congressmen.
Missouri—Seventeen Presidential electors,
fifteen congressmen, governor, lieutemant,
governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, railroad commissioners, judge of supreme court.
Montana—Three Presidential electors, one congressman governor, lleatenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, at-torney general, superintendent of public in-

struction, justice of supreme court. Nebraska-Eight Presidential electors, six Congressment, governor, heatenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, at-torney general, commissioner of public lands, superintendent of public instruction, regent of university, justices of supreme

Nevada-Three Presidential electors, one Congressman, heutenant governor, supreme judge, regents of university, legislature. New Hampsure-Four Presmential elecors, two Congressmen, governor, legis-New Jersey-Ten Presidential electors. cight Congressmen, legislature. New York-Thirty-six Presidential elec-

New York—Imry-six Presidential elec-tors, thirty-four Congressmen, governor, Heutenant governor, judge of court of appeals, legislature. North Bakota—Three Presidential elec-tors, one Congressman, governor, lieotenant governor, socretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney seneral governor, socretary

suditor, attorney general, railway commis-sioners, superintendent of public instruc-

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tion, insurance commissioner, commissioner of agriculture, and labor, legislature. North Carolina—Eleven Presidential elec-tors, hine Congressmen, governor, fleu-lemant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public in-struction, attorney general, justice of su-

struction, attorney general, justice preme court,
Oho. Twenty-three presidential electors,
twenty-one Congressmen, secretary of state,
judge of supreme court, food and dairy
commissioner, member of board of public

Oregon Four presidential electors, leg

Pennsylvania - Thirty-two presidential Pennsylvania Thirty-two presidential electors, thirty congressmen.

South Carolina sine presidential electors, seven congressmen, governor, ficutemant governor, tecretary of state, computed in the conspitual controller general, attorney general, treasurer, adjutant and inspector general.

South Dakota Four presidentials electors, two congressmen, governor, leutemant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general emperimentent

auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, railway commission-ers, land commissioner, legislature. Rhode Island. Four presidential electors,

Rhode Island Four presidential electors, two congressmen.
Tennessee Tweive Presidential electors, ten congressmen, governor.
Texas Fifteen presidential electors, thriteen congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, land commissioner, superimendent of public instruction, radirond commissioners, judges court of appeals.

otomissioners, judges court of appeals.

Utah - Three Presidential electors, one ongressman, legislature. Vermont-Four Presidential electors. Virginia-Twelve Presidential electors,

Washington-Four Presidential electors, two Congressmen, governor, licutenant governor, judge supreme court, secretary of State, auditor treasury, attorney general, superintendent of public instructs missioners of public lands, State printer.
West Virginia—Six Presidential electors,
four Congressmen, governor, auditor, treasorer, attorney general, superintendent of books, justice supreme court.

Isconsin-Twelve Presidential electors.

Congressmen, governor, lieutena ther, secretary of State, insurance comalirond commissioner, superintendent of Wyoming-Three Presidential electors,

me Congression, justice supreme court.

Arizona—belegate to Congress.

New Mexico—Belegate to Congress. Oklahoma-Delegate to Congress.

UNABLE TO FIND A SEAT. lielpless Predicament of a Young

Weman on a Madison Street Car. Chicago Caroniel She was young and hamisome. It was a pasty, civily morning and the Madison street car was crowded, as usual, at that early hour. She entered and gave a basty change along the seats, seized a strap and then scorefully tossed her head. The male occupants of the seats continued to read their research. ead their papers and after a plance at the figure near the door and a hunching along a little closer, made no further move-

A little Perond the middle line of the car was a vaccoustic module line of the car was a vaccoustic module of the market never saw it, for she stopped too near the door She was evidently angry at the apparent inck of consideration for her sex, but it did no good. Finally, while she was still for the sex of uning near the deat, the front dear opened and a girl entered, walked to that a and a first-need, wanted to had sead and sat in it. The miss at the rear saw this and lifted her eyelstows in surprise.

I guess I will let her stand," and a young man who had coverity noticed the whole thing. "I was about to give up my seat, but I guess anybody so helpless has no business out alone."

my seat, but I guess raylody so helpless has no business our alone."

"They always do that," said the conductor wearily, "They come into the car and anchor at the due and never seem to try to find a seat if there happens to be a dozen persons inside. Then they gramble if we don't make the men get up, or smear tighter for them. I have tried so often to get the wenien to understand that seats are frequently vacant facher. hat seats are frequently eacher to understand in the car, but they glare at me and seem to think I am imperiment, and I have lacided to let them alone."

He did so and so did the rest of the

### ssengers, and she stood up all the way brough the tunnel. CLIMBING ELEPHANTS.

Elephants are able to make their way ip and down mountains and through centry of steep cliffs where mules would not dare to venture, and even where men find passage difficult. Their tracks have been found open the very summits of mountains over 7,000 feet high. In these journeys an elephant is often compelled to descend bills and mountain sides which are almost precipitous. This is the way it is done: The elephant's first maneuver is to kneel down close to the declivity. One foreleg is then cautiously passed over the edge and a short way down the slope. and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold, he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil if it is moist, or kicking out a footing if it is dry. When he s sure of a good footing the other foreleg is brought down in the same way. Then he performs the same work over again with his feet, bringing both forelegs a little in advance for the first foothold. This leaves goodplaces already made for the hind feet. Now, bracing himself up by his hoge, strong forelegs, he draws his hind legs, first one and then the other, carefully over the edge, where they occupy the first places made by the forefeet. This is the way the huge animal proceeds all the way down, zigzag, kneeling with his forefeet. Thus the center of gravvily is preserved and the huge beast prevented from toppling over on his nose

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